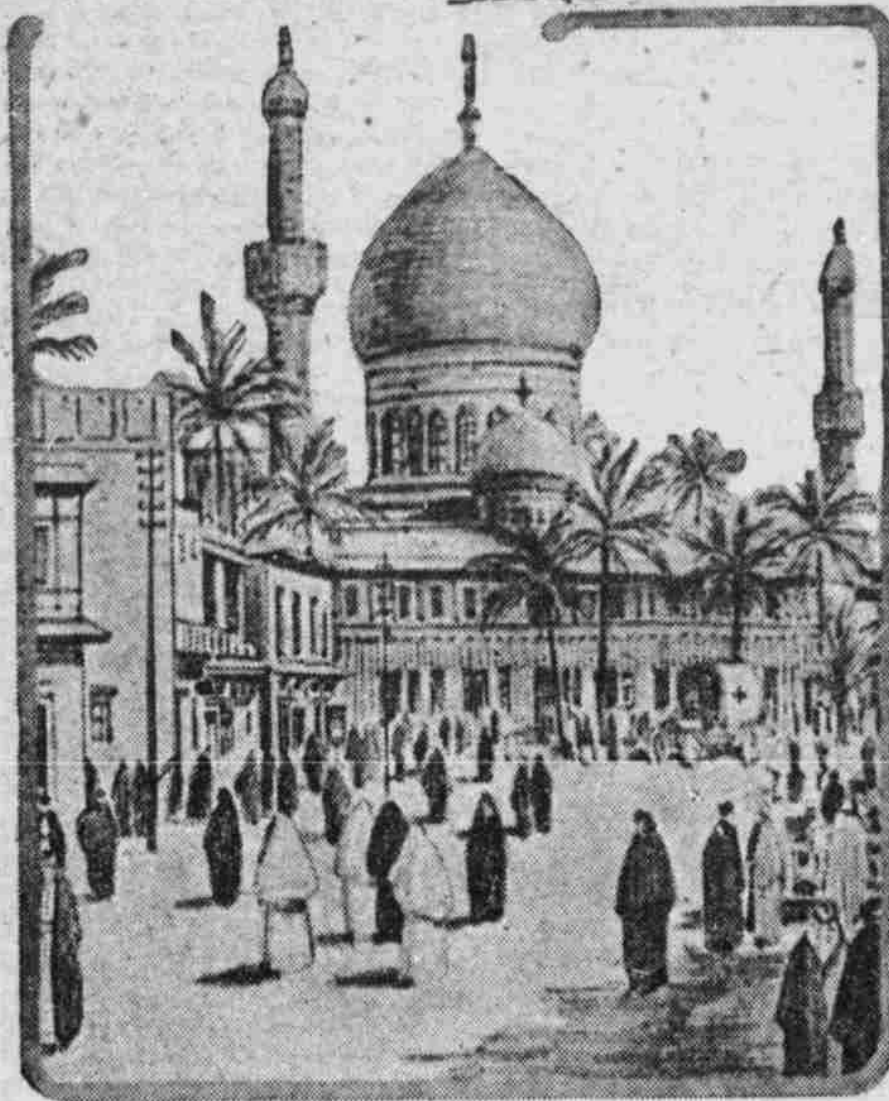


BAGDAD



Al Maidan, a New Street Through Center of Bagdad.

PEOPLE are apt to be disappointed in Bagdad, but this is not unnatural unless one bears clearly in mind that what one sees today is a comparatively modern Turco-Arabian town and not the city of romance of Arabian Nights entertainments that one has probably imagined. That old Bagdad, or rather Dar-es-Salam as it was originally called, was built in the year 763 A. D. by Al Mansur, the second Abbasid caliph, out of the ruins of the city of Ctesiphon. It saw its palmiest days in the time of Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, the fifth of the Abbasid line, who flourished from 786 to 809 A. D. The city soon after this came to its end.

The caliphate was for political reasons moved to Samarra in 836 and when it was brought back again to Bagdad in 892, a new city was built on the opposite, i. e., left, bank of the Tigris, a mile or two downstream from the old site. Of Dar-es-Salam nothing now remains but a few indistinct mounds, says a writer in the Times of India Illustrated Weekly.

It cannot even be said that the new capital of which we have just spoken is the Bagdad that we know today. The site has remained the same, but of the city there is now nothing above ground that can be identified as being nearly as old as 892. Bagdad has suffered more often and more severely from destruction and decay than European or Indian cities, even taking into account such incidents as the great fire of London or the sequence of events that has produced the seven capitals at Delhi, or the cheery habit of the old Roman emperors of pulling down the buildings of their predecessors in order to build finer ones for themselves. Trice has Bagdad been sacked: in 1258 by the Mongols under Hulaku Khan and again in 1400 by Tamerlane. It has been besieged many times and flooded still more often.

Such a life would be bound to tell on the constitution even of a well-built city and Bagdad was not that. It was built with inferior building material and as often as not with inferior skill, and its sufferings have entirely changed it during the course of time.

Few Old Buildings Remain.

How thoroughly had the construction of some buildings been—more particularly in modern times—may be judged from the fact that two large minarets belonging to one of the mosques of the city, which were built within the memory of the inhabitants of Bagdad, have already lost their top stories. But this, of course, is an extreme example. On the other hand there is the Khan Aurtmah, a large brick vaulted building in the center of the city, which is, in its way, as wonderful a piece of construction as one can see anywhere. It was built in 1850 and is still in use and in excellent preservation. The Marjaniah mosque, close by, and having as part of its endowments the income derived from the Khan Aurtmah, is another fine old building. It was built two years before the Khan and is of considerable architectural merit.

A few fragments of an earlier date are to be found in different parts of the city. Some portions of the old fortification of mustashir, for example, and the eleventh century minarets of Suqal-Ghazal and of the Qamariah mosque and, at any rate, some of the walls of the old Mustansariyah college (eleventh century) may be mentioned. But there are no other old buildings as complete as the Khan and the mosque.

Beautiful—From a Distance.

Apart from these few examples of an earlier period, the Bagdad we know today is of the seventeenth or eighteenth and succeeding centuries, which in terms of architecture is comparatively modern. Judged in this light Bagdad is not disappointing. It is, particularly for a Mesopotamian town, quite a delightful place. From the dis-

tance it presents a most attractive picture. From miles away in the desert one can see the green mass of Bagdad floating in the atmosphere and as one approaches nearer along the dreary, dusty track, its colored domes and gilded minarets can be distinguished showing above the palms and trees. As one enters the town most of this is lost to sight and one finds oneself in a narrow winding street. The walls on either side are usually very bare. Every now and then one passes a door, sometimes plain, sometimes quite ornate with jolly brass door knockers. Above, from the first floor are projecting oriel windows, these, too, varying from plain brick and timber to carved wood of great richness—with pierced screens, often of very beautiful design. But be they plain or fancy, they cast a pleasant shadow on the road beneath and incidentally block out from view except for a glimpse here and there, the domes or minarets which were so noticeable from outside the city walls.

Out of the maze of these narrow streets one would never emerge had it not been for the kindness of the Turk, who very thoughtfully cut a broad road right through the center of the town in commemoration of the fall of Kut. Now, in our day, we use it for the main stream of traffic.

But the most charming feature of Bagdad is the river front and this alone is sufficient to compel one's admiration for the city. Basra in comparison is all mud and shipping. Amara is pretentious with a row of buildings of uniform design facing on a promenade, which reminds one too much of a terrace on the "front" of a small seaside resort. Kut is picturesque too, but designed on a scale befitting its size and importance, and with its mosques and public buildings, the palms and the trees and more especially the numbers of delightful riverside houses, with their verandas and balconies and their exquisite little gardens overhanging the river, Bagdad has a character and a charm all its own.

OLD LONDON MADE MODERN

Circumstances Under Which The Traveler May See All That He Has Traveled Far to See.

St. Etheldreda, in Ely place, Holborn, London, is one of the old city churches about which Dickens declared a full half of his pleasure in them arose from their mystery. That they existed in the streets of London was a sufficient satisfaction to him, but possibly he would have added St. Etheldreda to the list of the three famous old churches whose names he admitted were household words, if, on his night walks abroad he had heard the watchman cry the hour, as Etheldreda's watchman does to this day. Old London, lurking up byways and round corners, is still to be discovered by the curious who carry the lantern of a certain knowledgeableness. The cry, "Past ten, past eleven," from the watchman of the church with the Sax-on name, lying off Holborn with its asphalted pavements and motor buses, bears witness to the assertion.

Lawsuit Lasted 478 Years.

A lawsuit regarding Rhodensian mining rights, which has reached the house of lords in its fourth year, is quite a legal infant when compared with some that have preceded it. The Thellusson will case, for example, dragged out in the courts from 1797 to 1857. Another similar action at law, known as the Bishop-Demetra will case, lasted 122 years. Even this, however, is not a record, for in 1908 there was settled at Friema a lawsuit that had been in progress since 1430. The raising of a dam was the point at issue and it occupied the courts for exactly 478 years.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

TARDIEU NEXT FRENCH PREMIER?



The report comes from Brest, France, that Andre Tardieu will be the next French premier. In that stronghold of socialism the men who make politics what it is in that end of France predict the resignation of Premier Clemenceau before long.

Political gossip has it "The Tiger" will retire with colors flying, taking no chances of asking the chamber of deputies to vote its confidence in the government. Much of this talk comes from circles in which are the supporters of Deputy Goude of Brest, member of the extreme left, who has led the fights against Clemenceau.

This speculation is coincident with the arrival here from the Black Sea of the French warship Justice. Now, it was aboard the Justice that the sailors mutinied in Sebastopol and in whose behalf Deputy Goude demanded amnesty, lining up 137 votes in support of the motion, 100 members abstaining from voting on the question. Those whose chatter in a political strain predict that Clemenceau will address the chamber and point out that he has brought France to a just peace, that his work is done, and that he will resign. "And will he seek to have Tardieu succeed him?" they ask.

Now Tardieu is very popular. He made a fine regard as high commissioner for France in the United States during the war. He might be acceptable to the socialists, it is said, if he promised to give socialism representation in his cabinet.

CARSON'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA

The Irish question is always interesting. While President De Valera of the "Irish republic" is here to raise money and is greeted by enthusiastic crowds, Sir Edward Carson, the Irish unionist leader, is telling the United States to mind its own business. In a speech at Belfast he said:

"Heaven knows I want good feeling between America and this country. I believe the whole future of the world probably depends upon the relations between the United States of America and ourselves, but I am not going to submit to this kind of a campaign, whether for friendship or any other purpose.

"I seriously say to America today, you attend to your own affairs; we will attend to ours. You look after your own questions at home; we will look after ours. We will brook no interference in our own affairs by any country, however powerful. It is not for that we waged the great war of independence which has just been concluded. What right had an American mission to come to this country—come here in a breach of hospitality of one nation toward another—to attempt to stir up strife in matters in which they were not concerned?

"The encouragement those men gave the Sinn Fein party has created for the British government far more difficulties than ever before."



WOULD KEEP PRESIDENTS AT HOME



The president of the United States would not be permitted, during his term of office, to leave the country or to perform the duties of his office except at Washington, under a bill introduced by Representative Campbell of Kansas, chairman of the house rules committee. The bill's text follows:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, section 1, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for the president of the United States, during the term of his office, to absent himself from the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to perform the duties of his office at any other place than at the seat of government established by the act for establishment of the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, approved July 16, 1790, to which this act is an amendment."

Representative Campbell had prepared a lengthy address on his bill in which he sharply criticized President Wilson for going to Europe for the peace conference, but unanimous consent for its immediate delivery was refused by Representative Blanton, Democrat, Texas.

The next day Champ Clark said in debate that the bill was not introduced to be passed, but simply as an indirect attack on President Wilson.

"He has as much right to go to Europe as he has to go to Baltimore," said the ex-speaker.

LADY BEATTY'S RICHES COSTLY

An income of \$200,000 a year is supposed to insure one from fear of the wolf at the door. But not if one lives in England and owns property in the United States. Here is what happens in the case of Lady Ethel Beatty, wife of Admiral Sir David Beatty of the British navy, and daughter of the late Marshall Field.

The British government takes 50 per cent of her income on the ground that she is a British subject, being married to a Briton. And the United States government takes 60 per cent because her property is in America. Her income is known to be between \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year, because it is only on incomes of that amount that 60 per cent is levied.

Say, then, that Lady Beatty draws \$200,000 a year from her property. The British government takes \$100,000, the American government takes \$120,000, and her income is \$20,000 less than nothing at all. If her income amounts to \$280,000 the British government takes \$140,000, the American government takes \$168,000, and Lady Beatty pays \$28,000 more than she gets.

"Every American living in England faces the same conditions," said Arthur Hurdley of the Northern Trust company, which handles Lady Beatty's finances.



Mildew.

Mildew usually appears on the fibers of cotton and linen; it takes the form of small round dark spots; in reality it is a vegetable growth, or form of fungus, which develops on the fibers of the material. Its appearance is due to dampness, and reflects discredit on the work of the housekeeper, as the clothes must either have been put away damp or kept in a damp cupboard.

Owing to the nature of mildew it is difficult to remove. One of the simplest remedies is to moisten the stained fabric, rub it thickly with soft soap and sprinkle it with common salt. Place the material on the grass in the sunshine and keep it moist. Renew the treatment each day until the stain disappears.

A quicker method, and a surer one, is to keep the stained part in white material in a solution of bleaching liquor. To prepare the bleaching liquor, put half a pound of chlorinated lime into a basin and pour half a gallon of boiling water over it; add two tablespoonfuls of washing soda, and stir to break up all the lumps, and to enable the water to extract all the chlorine. Strain carefully to remove all the powder and to make the liquid clear. Bottle and keep ready for use.

This liquor is used chiefly for the re-

moval of obstinate organic stains, such as dyes, fruit, wine and old tea or coffee stains. But it should only be used for fabrics made from vegetable fibers, such as linen and cotton, as its application to wool and silk proves fatal to the fibers. The solution should never be stronger than one part of the liquor to four parts of hot water.

Tonic for the Bath.

A bath much favored by the Kneippists, along with the bare-foot habit, is formed from a solution of pine needles and pine cones. Cover with cold water about a pound of fresh pine needles and pine cones, broken in small pieces. Roll for half an hour, strain and add the solution to the bath. If you do not want to use the entire amount at once it can be bottled and kept for future occasions. This has a tonic effect both on the nerves and the skin. It can be used on alternate days with a bath of sea salt.

Fresh Gloves.

Gloves should be kept as clean as possible, and of course should never reveal a slit. Silk the same color should be used to keep gloves in repair. For general street wear dark or medium toned gloves are to be preferred, unless one can afford white kid gloves of immaculate freshness.

DAINTY LINGERIE



Lingerie seems to have reached the crest of the wave in sheerness and daintiness; one wonders what will happen next. Its loveliness is not born to waste its flesh-pink blush unseen, but quite the contrary. Camisoles and chemise combinations and slips are all visible through sheer blouses that depend upon them for added charm. The blouse often serves merely "to veil the rose's bloom," the camisole or other underbodice providing the most interesting contribution to the costume. Figured georgette, crepe de chine, lawns, laces and nets all play their exquisite parts in making up these undies. The finest batiste also holds the allegiance of gentlewomen who never waver in their loyalty to this soft fabric and the hand embroidery that it makes worth while.

An envelop chemise and a combination, both of American design and manufacture, are shown in the picture above. Flesh pink crepe de chine makes the practical chemise shown at the left, trimmed with insertion and edging of the familiar val lace that women love. A small yoke of Irish lace is set in at the front. Pink satin straps with bows suspend the chemise from the shoulders and the same ribbon makes a dignified bow with hanging loops and ends to embellish the front. This garment is delightfully cool for warm weather when the lightest union suit proves burdensome. A short undervest and corset are worn under it.

Just because they are so pretty and for no other reason, the pink silk garters, with wide lace frills, flaunt their charm in company with this sensible chemise. There is a tad for such charming little frivolities and women delight to present each other with

them. Boudoir slippers of ribbon and lace match up with these dainty belongings.

The combination at the right is made of figured georgette. The body is shirred on two cords and edged with a full frill of plain georgette. Another frill froths about the waistline where the knickers are set on and ribbon forms the suspenders over the shoulders. Finally a butterfly of plain georgette is the last beguiling touch that is sure to tempt feminine eyes into looking too long at a garment that is bound to prove irresistible. While georgette has proved much less fragile than it looks, underwear made of it is a luxury that the average woman will hardly indulge in. But crepe de chine has wearing qualities that make it really economical.

Julia B. M. M.

Georgette Coats.

Georgette evening coats or afternoon coats are not unusual. And really there is enough warmth in the georgette coat, light as it is, to protect the wearer from discomfort. Many of the best of these coats are trimmed with narrow bands of fur. The fur is not wide enough to seem bulky, but it is in charming contrast to the transparent material of the coats.

To Stop Falling Hair.

When the hair falls out in spots apply the following: Diluted rose water, 180 grams; aromatic vinegar, twenty grams; pure glycerin, ten grams; tincture of nut vomica, fifteen grams; tincture of cantharides, ten grams. Rub gently into the scalp.